MADRAS COURIER

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1812. NUMBER [illegible]

Office of the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts, Fort St. George, [illegible] January 1812.

The Commissioners hereby give notice, that from and after Saturday the fifteenth day of February next ensuing, they will proceed to the consideration of the following claims, viz.

Nos. [illegible] Messrs. Harington & Co. Assignees of A. Paupiah Bramins, Bond [illegible] November 17[illegible], of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for Money lent. Principal, Pagodas [illegible] Aggregate Sterling Amount. £[illegible]

[illegible] Captain John Nixon, Assignee of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdonall and Co. Assignees of A. Paupiah Bramins, Bond 1st November 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent. Pagodas [illegible]

[illegible] Bramins, Bond [illegible] September 17[illegible] [illegible] being one of [illegible] granted in settlement of an account [illegible]

[illegible] Deputy [illegible] of [illegible] from the Nabob Wallajah. Pagodas [illegible]

[illegible] Department, arrears [illegible] from the Nabob [illegible] Pagodas 1,067 10 28

[illegible] arrears of pay [illegible] the Nabob [illegible]

[illegible] arrears of pay due from the [illegible] Omrah. Pagodas [illegible] 12 60

[illegible]

[illegible] GOAD,
[illegible]

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1812.

SIR GEORGE and LADY BARLOW [illegible] the [illegible] of the Company of the Gentlemen [illegible] *His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's* Civil, Naval, and Military Services, [illegible] *Ball and Supper at the Government Gardens, on Monday the 20th Instant, in Celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day.*

(Signed) GEO. SPARKS,
A. D. C.

GOVT. GARDENS, *January 6, 1812.*

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, December [illegible], 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Captain Lieutenant [illegible] Johnson, to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, vice [illegible].

[illegible] W. [illegible], to be Superintendent of Tank Repairs, vice Johnson.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant [illegible], of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry [illegible] at His Excellency's recommendation [illegible] will be considered to have held the situation of Military Secretary to the Officer commanding the details of the Army at the Presidency, until the [illegible] instant.

Lieutenant H. [illegible] Bowler, of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade in the Northern Division of the Army, vice Stace.

Lieutenant John [illegible], of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major in the Ceded Districts, vice Whyte, transferred to the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Garrard, Superintending Engineer at [illegible], to superintend also the works at Bangalore.

Lieutenant Melbourne, of the corps of Engineers, to do duty at Bangalore, under the orders of Lieutenant Garrard.

DECEMBER 24, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotions shall take place.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Colonel John [illegible], to be Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice [illegible], deceased, date of [illegible] [illegible] November 1811.

[illegible]

Madras European Regiment.

[illegible]

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Fireworker N. Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] deceased, date of Commission [illegible] August 1811.

[illegible] Fireworker Robert Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart deceased, [illegible] November 1811.

INFANTRY.

Madras European Regiment.

Lieutenant [illegible] Lawless to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign [illegible] Nicholson to be Lieutenant, [illegible] to Shepherd deceased, date of commission [illegible] August 1811.

[illegible] Native Regiment.

Ensign A. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] date of commission [illegible] October 1811.

[illegible] *Native Regiment.*

Ensign Henry [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] deceased, date of commission [illegible] October 1811.

[illegible] Native Regiment.

Ensign Alexander [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] deceased, date of commission [illegible] Dec. 1811.

[illegible] Native Regiment.

Ensign W. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] promoted, date of commission 30th November 1811.

[illegible] Native Regiment.

Ensign Henry [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Barnard deceased, date of commission [illegible] October 1811.

Ensign W. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Wigan [illegible], date of commission [illegible] December 1811.

[illegible] Native Regiment.

Ensign W. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Ferguson deceased, date of commission [illegible] August 1811.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) [illegible], Sec. to Govt.

On Friday last, arrived the Rahmanshaw, Captain Harris, from the Mauritius, left the 3d [illegible].

Passengers.—Lieutenants Patterson, [illegible], Marshall and Skinner.

On Saturday last, arrived in the Roads His Majesty's Frigate Modeste, Captain Elliot, from Calcutta.

Shipping Arrivals and Departure since our last.

ARRIVALS.—[illegible] January, Ship Rahmanshaw, Captain Harris, from Mauritius, left 3d Dec. —[illegible] His Majesty's Frigate Modeste, Capt. Elliot, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.—[illegible] January, H. M. Ship Phoe[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.—[illegible] the Revd. [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] Light Dragoons, to Miss M'Dougall.

DEATHS.—At [illegible] on the 2d instant, of [illegible] excruciating illness, which he endured with exemplary patience, [illegible] Assistant Surgeon James [illegible], [illegible] at the early age of 27 years. [illegible]

[illegible]

On the [illegible] after a long and painful illness, Lieutenant W. [illegible] [illegible] of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Bath, Lieut. Col. [illegible], to Mary, youngest daughter of the late [illegible], Esq. of the Island of Antigua, and sister to the Countess of [illegible], Lady [illegible] and Lady Cosby.

The Rev. John [illegible], Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Head Master of Bedford School, to Miss Elizabeth Humphries, of [illegible] Crescent.

Dr. Cholmeley, Physician to Guy's Hospital, and Brother of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. to Miss Eliza Harvard, third daughter of the late William Harvard, Esq. of the Cottage, South Lambeth.

John Smallpiece, Esq. of Guildford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Haydon, Esq. of the same place.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Edward Fanshawe, Captain of the Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary Dalrymple, second daughter of Lieut. General Sir Hew Dalrymple.

BIRTH.—In Dublin, Mrs. Brereton, wife of General Brereton, Commander of the Athlone District, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Bellamy, widow of John Bellamy, Esq. formerly of Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, well known and respected as the father of *The Whig Club of England.*

At Forge, Dumfries-shire, Rear Admiral J. Dundas whilst enjoying the society of his connections in the evening, he suddenly expired.

Francis Falsquier, Esq.—He was waiting in the Inn-yard of the Golden Cross, at Charing-cross, to go in the Gloucester Mail Coach, in his way to Cheltenham, when he suddenly dropped down and instantly expired.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 24.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Commons to attend at their Lordships' House, to hear the Royal Assent, by Commission, given to the Gold Coin Bill and Militia Interchange Amendment Bill; which being done, the Lords Commissioners, authorised by the Letters Patent of the Prince Regent, in the name of His Majesty, proceeded to read the Regent's Speech on the occasion.

The Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Camden, the Earl of Westmorland, and the Earl of Aylesford.

The Lord Chancellor read the Speech as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in Parliament after the long and laborious duties of the Session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested, in enabling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our Allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigour.

"Your determined perseverance, in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, und[illegible] firmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

"His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted, for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

"For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular Army, and for the interchange of the Militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interest of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

"His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish Revenue has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of Parliament having been given to this important subject.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the Island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British Commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

"The successes which have crowned His Majesty's arms, during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests and glorious to the character of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prowess, and intrepidity [illegible]

MADRAS COURIER.

" It affords the greatest satisfaction to His Royal Highness to reflect, that, should it please Divine Providence to restore His Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of His Royal Highness and of His Majesty's people, His Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before His Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms, throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the [illegible] of the British name have been successfully [illegible] maintained, while his Royal Highness has [illegible] the Government of the United Kingdom.

[illegible] Commission for proroguing the Parliament [illegible] read, after which, the Lord Chancellor [illegible]

[illegible] Lords and Gentlemen,

[illegible] virtue of the Commission under the [illegible] [illegible] directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next."

The House immediately rose till the 22d of August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 11.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow Chelsea Pensioners to commute their pensions, in certain cases, when residing out of the Kingdom, for a sum of money. His Lordship observed, that the Bill was only intended to apply to the case of individuals not natural-born subjects of his Majesty, who might be desirous of returning to their native country after full service in this country.—Leave given. Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, June 11, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON.—June 10.

Sixty-eight Captains of ships, at Emden, have been put on board French men of war at Antwerp, being suspected of having had intercourse with England. Latterhoff, an innkeeper at Amsterdam, has been sentenced to twelve years' labour on the works of Antwerp, for a similar offence.

An American ship from Dunkirk, laden with linen, &c. value £20,000, has been taken by the [illegible] sloop of war, Capt. Boxer, and sent to the Downs.

Gen. Money has made an offer to the Commander-in-Chief to raise 400 rough foresters, mounted on Welch horses, by men below the army standard, and to be ready to embark in four months. The object of this corps is to relieve the fine regiments of cavalry in the Peninsula from all the harassing duties of the camp, such as foraging, patroles, carrying expresses, &c. by which they are at present occupied.

June 11.

Letters from Rio Janeiro, of the 10th of May, mention the receipt of accounts from Buenos Ayres, of that settlement having declared its separation from and independence of the mother country.

The new issue of Bank Tokens, of the value of 5s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. has taken place.

Pedestrianism.—Wednesday morning a young man of the name of Bromley, lately from Warwickshire, undertook for a wager of £10, to walk from St. John's-street, Smithfield, to Barnet, and back again, in four hours and a half, the whole distance of ground being twenty-two miles: he started at four o'clock, stopped on the road about ten minutes, and reached Barnet a quarter of an hour after six o'clock; after stopping a short time, he started afresh on his return, and completed the wager in eight minutes less than the time allowed.

June 12, 1811.

An Anholt Mail is arrived, but it brings very little news. Marshal Suwarrow's son was drowned on the 24th April, in crossing the river Rimnar. It is singular, that the Marshal obtained the name of Riminski for a victory obtained by him near the spot where his son was drowned. The negociation between Russia and the Porte have not yet been brought to a conclusion.

A German Paper contains the following article, dated Presburg, April 24.—"Early on the morning of the 19th inst. the Danube, without any previous warning, suddenly overflowed its banks below Pest, and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this accident twenty-four villages, for the most part extremely populous, were swept away with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed that between three and four thousand persons have lost their lives."

By a vessel arrived at Plymouth, further advices have been received from Buenos Ayres. Elio's party had, after an obstinate resistance, in which many lives were lost, captured two armed transports, which were going up the River Plate with supplies for the Junta's army, that had been [illegible] at Paraguay.—Elio, it [illegible], was making the most active preparations for a landing near Buenos Ayres. It was supposed he was only waiting for the arrival of a detachment from the loyalist army in Paraguay.

The American ship Mary Ann, captured by a French picaroon, was afterwards recaptured by Captain Mc. Intosh, and part of her crew, and several Frenchmen killed in the contest. A Calm ensued, and the American re-captors finding the picaroon overtaking them took to their boat and escaped. Three of the crew took no part in the recapture, and were of course left on board; but when carried into Dunkirk, were tried, condemned, and shot.

Letters from Caraccas, of March 28, state, that things are in a very unsettled state at Caraccas.—The Creoles and Blacks demand a share in the Executive Government, and it will require great exertions to guard off the storm which is approaching.

Sporting.—Sir J. Shelley was the most successful better on the late Derby Stakes, bringing off the course of Epsom 3000 guineas, which he won upon that single race.

The Drama.—On Monday night a new Play from the prolific and successful pen of Mr. Dimond, called The Royal Oak, was produced at the Haymarket. The plot is taken from the well known historical fact of the safety of Charles the Second being in a great degree effected by his temporary concealment in an Oak Tree. The Author follows the Monarch through his various escapes, and having at length conveyed him to the sea-shore, the piece concludes with his departure, which is celebrated by an excellent chorus.—[illegible] Mrs. Gibbs, as Lady Wyndham, were remarkably happy. The Piece was announced for repetition with general applause.

Eton Montem.—The triennial celebration of the Montem was observed on Saturday by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the College, with a grand Military procession, consisting of 300 juvenile soldiers, habited in the various dresses of the Guards, hussars, light infantry, sharpshooters, &c. At one o'clock the procession marched before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and a vast number of Nobility; when Mr. [illegible], the Captain, (who was supported by Lord Grey, [illegible], and a troop of boys, mounted as light horsemen,) [illegible] to their presence with much state and [illegible]. The cavalcade then proceeded to Salt-Hill, where they dined. The collection amounted to about [illegible] which is given to the Captain of the school, Mr. [illegible]. The duty of exacting the money devolved on twelve of the whole [illegible] [illegible] who were most elegantly attired in rich fancy dresses.

June 17.

The Inconstant frigate, Commodore Owen, returned to Spithead on Tuesday, in 45 days from Vera Cruz, but did not bring the specie which it was the object of her voyage to obtain. She brought an inconsiderable number of dollars for Government. There are two reasons assigned for the unsuccessful voyage of the Inconstant: one is, that the Revolutionary spirit and disturbances which have so extensively prevailed in that part of South America, have prevented the specie being [illegible] and, that the Spaniards can obtain a greater premium by sending these dollars to [illegible]. The Hon. Capt. Fleming is on his passage from Cadiz, in the Standard, for the same object, to whom, it is said, the Spanish Government intend to send what specie they have for Europe. Don Antonio Larrayabal, a Deputy to the Cortes from the province of Guatimala, came passenger in the Inconstant. The revolutionary chiefs, who had caused so much bloodshed, had been arrested.

On Thursday, Sir Edward Pellew and Lord Wm. Bentinck embarked on board the Caledonia, at St. Helen's; but they were prevented sailing, by contrary winds, till yesterday morning. Adm. Legge, in the Revenge, also sailed for Cadiz.

It was stated in the Telegraph of the 25th of April, that the Fortunee, Nereide, and another French frigates, were expected at the Isle of France, with a reinforcement from France. It appears by the Halifax Papers, received by the Vestal, that on the 9th of February four French frigates, under Commodore Roquebert, bound for the Isle of France, with 1500 troops on board, fell in with the American ship Endeavour, from Lisbon to Mad[illegible] Head, and took 10,000 dollars from her, and sunk the vessel, putting the crew on board another American vessel [illegible] [illegible]—By the next arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, we hope to receive some further account of these distinguished Heroes.

The Raven, Capt. Tinley, is taken [illegible] of Dock, and the Africaine frigate, which made such a gallant resistance off the Isle of France, is to be paid to be repaired for Commission. She [illegible] number of shot holes in her sides; her whole frame, indeed, is so much [illegible] to speak to the vigorous nature of the contest.

Lieut. Jekell, of the Royal Navy, has invented a pump (which discovers much ingenuity) for the purpose of extinguishing fire on board ships. The principle of the invention is to throw a great body of water, with amazing force, upon any fire that may be near. The pumps of the Royal William are fitting for the purpose of ascertaining, in some degree, the efficacy of it.

The Lord Rule was granted in the Court of King's Bench, against Capt. [illegible], R. N. for an assault on the Rev. Thomas [illegible] one of the acting Magistrates of Portsmouth.

One of the miscreants concerned in poisoning the horses at Newmarket, was apprehended on Wednesday, [illegible] the stage-coaches to the White Hart, Bristol, [illegible] disguised. Shortly afterwards, [illegible] Officers [illegible] pursued him [illegible] at the port [illegible] approached by an accomplice, who is now in custody on the same charge. He was an under-groom at Newmarket.

Plymouth, Monday.—Arrived the Lark, Capt. [illegible], from Corunna.—[illegible] Princess Charlotte [illegible].—The Lark [illegible] under convoy the Raven, with [illegible] from the French army, principally Germans, on board; and the American Brig [illegible], detained by [illegible] Princess Charlotte [illegible] from New York, and was bound to [illegible], laden with cotton, wool, coffee, sugar, [illegible] at Corunna, [illegible] account of the [illegible] at Almeida.—Arrived, the Rover, Mr. [illegible] from Spithead, [illegible] Captain Dunn, from off Ushant; and the [illegible] schooner, from Basque Roads. Tuesday.—We have to record again a repetition of the phenomenon of an immense sea, like a [illegible], running in again in the different harbours of this port. Saturday morning [illegible] four o'clock, the tide suddenly ebbed and flowed several feet high in as many minutes, and continued to do so for four or five hours; during which the [illegible] into the harbours of Sutton Pool and Catwater, at the rate of five knots an hour, thereby subjecting the vessels to great danger. A neutral vessel was damaged by coming in contact with some fishing vessels during the swell. Several vessels have received trifling damage; many were afloat and aground at intervals. The flying bridge on the Laira broke adrift with the immense force of the [illegible] running up there, and was half full of water, which frightened the passengers [illegible] but when the tide subsided it was [illegible] again. The cause of this extraordinary phenomenon cannot be accounted for, unless it has been occasioned by some great convulsion of nature at a distance from England.

THE STATESMAN.—June 14, 1811.

We are glad to find that the Insolvent Debtors' Bill is likely to pass into a law, notwithstanding the opposition of those dignified, those learned, those upright, and humane Judges, and friends of the people, Lords Eldon and [illegible] [illegible] ings in the House of Lords last night, that any Lord Ellenborough has [illegible] his notions an improper extension of the Bill. He professed to have no objection to persons whose debts amounted to [illegible], receiving the benefit of the Act, but he could not listen to this being extended, as was proposed, to 2000l. As a reason for this opposition his Lordship said, that a frequent recurrence to Bills of Insolvency tended to encourage improvident expenditure, fraudulent practices, and was frequently productive of injurious consequences to the honest and unsuspecting creditor. We confess, however, that we do not see the application of this reasoning to the extension of relief from a smaller to a greater sum.—It might be stated as a general objection to releasing any class of debtors from prison, that this had a tendency to encourage fraud, but how the *extent* of their debts should at all operate as a bar against them, appears extremely absurd. Nay, it appears unjust, because it is an undeniable truth, that persons who are engaged in extensive mercantile concerns are more honourable, in general, in their dealings than those who carry on business on a small scale. Instead, therefore, of the amount of a prisoner's debt being considered as a proof of his moral turpitude, we should hold, that the greater the sum for which he is imprisoned, [illegible] we have not to support him [illegible] appears to be, that Lord [illegible] [illegible] relief whatever being [illegible] the unfortunate debtor. On the second reading of the Bill, his Lordship [illegible] respect for established [illegible], for the [illegible] laws, for the opinions of our ancestors, and [illegible] that the liberating of [illegible] would be a dangerous innovation upon the Constitution, [illegible] now [illegible] [illegible] vexatious [illegible] unworthy [illegible] Lord [illegible] that it is better [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] philanthropy will not allow him [illegible] [illegible] But there is such a thing as [illegible] to counteract the arbitrary [illegible] of Legal Power, and to [illegible] the [illegible] restrictions which are so wisely imposed upon the stern, [illegible] letter of the law. Yet, after all, where is the mighty boon which the Insolvent Debtors' Act is to confer upon the People of England? The Scots, who were told by the late Lord Melville, that they were [illegible] unfit for a Trial by Jury;—but who in point of cultivation of manners and moral policy, may be ranked a century behind us, possess far superior advantages, as to the law of Debtor and Creditor, than what are enjoyed by Englishmen. When a person in Scotland is reduced to the necessity of going to prison for debt, he may, by the free and [illegible] practice of the country, obtain his liberation, and a personal protection from all [illegible] prosecution in the short period of five [illegible] after his imprisonment, without any [illegible] of his debts. The [illegible] [illegible] simple, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. After [illegible] month, during which [illegible] of his creditors, that [illegible] of the benefit of the law, [illegible] before the Judges [illegible] [illegible] exhibiting a state of his [illegible] situation is not [illegible], but of transient misfortunes [illegible] granted him. It sometimes happens that the Creditors oppose this measure, but unless they make out a [illegible] charge against the Debtor, it is impossible [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] refusal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but it is in the power of the prisoner to bring the matter [illegible] at a distant period, and has often [illegible] [illegible] of the Judges against him. Should he, however, be [illegible] in his object, he may make an appeal to the House of Lords, where the point is judged of according to the principles of the law of England; and few, [illegible] are known to have occurred [illegible] Debtor has not met with redress. It may likewise be mentioned, that [illegible] persons in Scotland [illegible] of being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for a full release from the claims of their Creditors. Why the laws as to Debtor and Creditor should not be the same in England as [illegible] Lord Ellenborough [illegible] that this would be attended with [illegible] consequences to the [illegible] Were this the case, we should have heard of [illegible] [illegible] in Scotland, where the people are not more [illegible] than they are in this country. But we have [illegible] Having, therefore, a practical example before our eyes of the beneficial influence of a law so humane and liberal in its principle, we trust [illegible] Noble Lords who have hitherto opposed the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, will not only withdraw that opposition, but give to the People of England the same advantages as those enjoyed by their neighbours the Scots.

[illegible] and his daughter were proceeding to [illegible] but to [illegible] for a [illegible] battery, the worthy Knight suddenly espied a [illegible] [illegible] under a distant hedge; being near-sighted, he exclaimed in perturbation, "What is that?" "*A dead ass*," returned the other, "My G—d, if she should be of [illegible]!" "The sooner the better," rejoined the other.

June 18.

The reception which the motions lately brought forward in the House of Commons by Captain Bennet, relative to the pay of Naval Officers, is certainly calculated, in a very extraordinary degree, to excite surprise, if any thing the present profligate Ministry are capable of doing, can have that effect. We do not hazard any chance of contradiction, when we assert, that it is to the Navy *alone* Great Britain owes her safety from foreign domination. It is impossible for a nation to possess braver warriors than what fills our ranks. But when we con-

...der their numerical strength, and look back to that portentous period, at which a feeling [illegible] parable to the c[illegible] of France, pervaded a [illegible] mass of the community, who will take [illegible] himself to say that Britain's safety did then depend upon her wooden walls [illegible] who will, even at this hour, dispute that Napoleon, the Conqueror of the Continent, [illegible] ards our Navy as the only barrier that prevents [illegible] self against her [illegible] ng this country [illegible] of this department of our national [illegible] fence, we really [illegible] believe, that our naval service [illegible] denied an adequate [illegible] for their [illegible] vices far less the [illegible] part, had we not [illegible] this in the proceedings [illegible] those to which we [illegible] Bennet [illegible] view of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Charles Yorke [illegible] as a [illegible] equivalent [illegible] so satisfied [illegible] Yorke [illegible] it will be forgotten [illegible] man admired and [illegible] deprived of his command [illegible] that [illegible] controversies [illegible] with the opinions [illegible] character [illegible] Mr. [illegible] complete [illegible] navy [illegible] down [illegible] never [illegible] disgrac[illegible] of his [illegible] another opportunity [illegible]

The Report from the Select Committee on Mail Coaches has been printed. It states the amount of the toll duties from which Mail Coaches are exempted [illegible] a year, and recommends that a bill be brought in to continue the said exemption.

A Paper has been laid before the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed, on the motion of Mr. Rose, which [illegible] satisfaction to the Navy, [illegible] relates to [illegible] and prize-agents, and contains a [illegible] of facts, by which [illegible] will be recovered.

Manufacturing [illegible] a Coat in one Day.—On Tuesday, the [illegible] inst. the following experiment will be made at Mr. [illegible] Coxeter's Manufactory, Greenham Mills, Newbury, Berks. [illegible] manufactory to [illegible] in the morning, which are afterwards to [illegible] wove, milled, dyed, sheared, pressed, made up into a complete coat, and the [illegible] to have the coat on by [illegible] o'clock the same evening. The same sheep to be roasted whole for the same day for the workmen; many bets are depending on it.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Malta, May 10:—"My last, from Palermo, would inform you of our sailing for this place for stores; but we had scarcely arrived, when we were ordered to sea again, with what stores we could throw into the boat. We sailed in company with the Victorious and Eagle, in chase of two French frigates and two other ships, but were not fortunate enough to meet with them; and after cruizing about for some time, the Commodore made signal for us to part company, and proceed for this place, to complete our stores and repairs. On our re-

[illegible]

"We [illegible] the following [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

"It is stated that [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Marquis [illegible] France, [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] a few days ago, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] did not prove [illegible] brought to shew them."

[illegible]—It is now ascertained beyond contradiction, that the simple unprepared herb of [illegible] operates as an immediate relief, and radical cure, of Asthma. Dr. Sims, Kent, and Others, have set the question at rest in an [illegible] pamphlet, recently published by the Editor of *The Monthly Magazine*, in which the culture, preparation, and mode of administering the Herb are fully illustrated, and a coloured Engraving given of the Plant.

[illegible]

[illegible] Yesterday [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of New College, Oxford, to [illegible] Highness the Prince of Orange, [illegible] [illegible] a grand [illegible] [illegible] of every [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] they were [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] moved for a Rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against [illegible] Lawless, Commander of his Majesty's [illegible] for [illegible] conduct [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Office, [illegible]

The facts of the case, [illegible] the affidavits [illegible] were as follows:—On the [illegible] of May last, the Lieutenant of [illegible] applied to Mr. C. for a warrant to search a house where he supposed some of the seamen belonging to his vessel were concealed. Mr. C. informed him that such a warrant could not be legally issued, unless he was sure the men were concealed there, but referred him to a constable, named Davenport, who would accompany him to the house, and make inquiries about the seamen. In about half an hour afterwards the Lieutenant returned to Mr. C. in company with Captain Lawless, and the latter demanded, in very peremptory terms, that a warrant should be immediately issued, and declared, that if his application was not granted, he would go and break open the house himself. Mr. C. acquainted him that if he did so, it would be at his own risk, and that an action would lie

against him; observing, at the same time, that he would use all his endeavours, however, to recover the men. Captain [illegible] became very angry, and [illegible] Mr. C. that he was not inferior to himself in person, and desired the house to be opened. Mr. C. told him that he had done all he could for him, that he had referred him to the constable, and if he wished for any further assistance, he must apply to the Lord [illegible] Mr. [illegible] then raised his voice in a threatening tone, and said, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. C. [illegible] in what he [illegible] [illegible] take the consequences of the aforesaid violence, reminds [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] threshold, with a view of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] extended in the [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] himself into the passage. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] the house, and [illegible] violently, making use of the most abusive language. He then left the house, followed at some distance by [illegible] who [illegible] he had been required for [illegible]. He had not walked many paces when Mr. L. turned round upon him, and in a very threatening and insulting manner said, "You d—d scoundrel, [illegible] [illegible] you may take [illegible] and take what satisfaction you please."

Mr. C. in his affidavit, declared most positively that he had not given Captain L. the slightest offence or provocation. He acknowledged that he had [illegible] upon him the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lord Ellenborough.—Take a rule to shew cause, Sir.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Saturday, June 15.

THE KING v. DE YONGE.

This case came on to be argued to-day, agreeably to appointment, before the Twelve Judges. Our readers need not to be informed that the question regarded the right of the Defendant, under the Acts of 25th of Edward III. and 5th and 6th of Edward VI., to give more than a 1l. Bank note and 1s. for a guinea.

Mr. Marryatt argued the case at considerable length, and with great ability, in favour of the Defendant. He urged the same points, which at the same time [illegible] gave up none of the others, so ably and eloquently contended for, on a former occasion, by his learned Brother (Mr. King). The two points mainly [illegible] on by Mr. Marryatt were, first, That the Acts of Edward III. and VI. contemplated only exchanges of gold for gold, or of gold for silver, and never could apply to Bank notes, which had then no existence—Bank paper, he urged, being [illegible] in the eye of the law [illegible] any [illegible] value. In support of this position, he referred to the Acts of the [illegible] [illegible], passed only a few months after the Bank was incorporated, by which the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to authorise Bank notes to be received in payment at the Exchequer, [illegible] the then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that Bank notes should be [illegible] in value.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Proclamation [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of the Acts of [illegible] [illegible] Edward VI. fixing the value of the guinea at [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Baron [illegible] said, that if the learned Counsel was well founded in his argument, then a guinea was a good and legal tender for a debt of [illegible].

Lord Ellenborough said, the interpretation to be put on the Act itself was highly important, and well deserving of consideration, without weakening the effect of the argument by another point hardly tenable.

The Attorney-General spoke in answer to Mr. Marryatt, contending that the Defendant, in selling the current coin of the country, not [illegible] of a greater value, but [illegible] than it was current for.

Lord Ellenborough remarked, that even in that way the Defendant might get through, by stating that he did not sell the guineas at a higher rate of value than they were current for, but that he purchased the Bank notes at a determinate price.

The Attorney-General contended, that even here the Defendant must fail, he having declared that he bargained for the guineas at an advance of [illegible], and the person who sold them having informed him that he had sold 300 guineas at an advance of 3s. 6d. on each. Here there was no cavil as to the value of the Bank note; the only question was as to the amount of the sum above the current value of the guinea.—Mr. Marryatt, in reply, contended that it was a distinction without a difference, whether the guineas were sold, or the Bank notes bought.—The Judges, after deliberating for some time, took time to consider of the judgment to be pronounced by them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGULAR WILL.

The following singular extract is from the will of a gentleman, who died a few years ago, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland.

"Finding the vital springs of my mortal machinery relaxed almost to dissolution, and apprehensive that my intellectual organs will, in consequence thereof, be shortly impaired, I have, for three whole days consulted with *Reason* and *Humanity* respecting the division and distribution of those worldly advantages with which Heaven hath rewarded a life of unremitting industry. I have derived wisdom from disease; and passion having entirely subsided, strong reason has directed me to soar above the usual prejudices of mortality; therefore in the name of that sublime Omnipotence, who [illegible] both in the minutest particle of nature, and whose essence none can presume to investigate, I desire that my effects may be disposed of in the manner following.

First, that those faithful beings, who, without the hopes of reward, have submissively served me, and contributed to my ease and pleasure for many years, (which at this moment seem but as a day) may feel, as far as their natures will permit, the effects of pure gratitude, I give and bequeath unto my old and worthy friends, Alex. Moran, gent. and Griffin Allchson, farmer, all that messuage or tenement, known by the name of Park [illegible], otherwise [illegible] Park, situate in the manor of Danstown, one mile from this my dwelling-house; containing four acres and a half of pasture land, on which has been lately erected one convenient cottage and stable adjoining, with sundry other appurtenances, in manner following; that is to say, in trust for the sole use and advantage of my two old and faithful servants, *my bay mare Lucy and my chesnut crawl horse Sultan*; the former of whom has been no less than twenty-one years my conductress, and the latter eleven years my unwearied follower; and it is my absolute intent, and the meaning of this my last will, that all the produce of the same pasture ground shall be appropriated to [illegible] cottage aforesaid during their natural lives, that they may enjoy the same without hurt or molestation, together with the stable thereon; with remainder to Samuel Burn, my ancient friend and servant, in whose care and love of my two old horses, I shall die in perfect confidence. And it is my further will and pleasure, that immediately after my decease, the said Samuel Burn shall become vested in the sole right and property of the said cottage, that he shall dwell in the same for the life or lives of my two said horses, and so long after as he shall think proper. And I command the said Samuel Burn, immediately after my decease, that he see the shoes taken off the said bay mare Lucy, and that she never, from the hour of my decease, be put to any kind of labour whatsoever. And also, it is my will that the said Samuel Burn, may, if he think fit, ride my said crawl horse Sultan, at all times and upon all occasions whatsoever, so long as he may think proper; and that my Executors see that common justice is done to my said servants upon all attempts [illegible] contrary of this my last will and testament. And I do in these my last awful moments declare, that if the spirits of the dead have any knowledge of sublunary things, and the power of resentment, I will, to the utmost of such power, resent, after my decease, any violence that may be attempted against any of the parties aforesaid, by any of my children, or any person whatsoever.

After this the will expresses, that upon the death of Samuel Burn, the remainder of the pasture ground, &c. shall pass to the heir at law; and that during the lives of the horses, or one of them, Samuel shall receive fifteen pounds per annum, for his support; and then devises among his relations, and friends, without any singularity. But he concludes with the following remarkable words: "To all living beings, of what form or organization soever, may the God who created them grant peace."

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD COLLINS deceased, late in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment (with Copy of his Will annexed) unadministered by CHARLES BUNDALL, Esq. late Administrator and constituted Attorney to LIEUT. COL. JAMES BRUNTON, also deceased, one of the Executors, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section [illegible]. All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

Fort St. George, 8th January, 1812.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MAJOR DENNIS MONTAGUE BOLFORD, deceased, late in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, (with Copy of his Will annexed), having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st. All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 6th Ja[illegible], 1812.

ADVERTI[illegible]

THE PUBLIC are [illegible] informed, that Messrs. BINNY and Co. are [illegible] powered by the BENGAL [illegible] of CALCUTTA [illegible] GOODS and [illegible] on account of the SOCIETY, from MADRAS to [illegible] PORT or PORTS in INDIA, CHINA and MANILLA, and back to MAD[illegible] if required, also from MADRAS to any [illegible] or PORTS in EUROPE or AMERICA [illegible] PORT of COLOMBO and [illegible] PLACES on the COAST of MALAB[illegible] to MADRAS.

The POLICIES will [illegible] payable in *London, Calcutta or* [illegible] at the [illegible] of the Insured.—Such [illegible] to be [illegible] at the time of effecting [illegible] insurance.

M[illegible], 2d Janu[illegible] 1812.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BINNY, DENNISON and CO. beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public that in consequence of the state of Mr. DENNISON'S health, it has become [illegible] from business [illegible] Establishment accordingly ceases from this date, and the Concerns of the House will in future be conducted by the remaining Partners JOHN BINNY Senior and JOHN BINNY Junior, under the Firm of

Binny and Co.

Madras, 31st December, 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A SUBSTANTIAL Europe-built CARRIAGE, lately repaired, and painted.

Price 225 Pagodas.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of this Paper.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce, that the Arab Cup, is open to challenge, upon the same Terms, and under the same Regulations as last year.

To be run for on TUESDAY the 28th Instant, after His Highness the Nabob's Plate has been decided—weight 8 stone 7lbs. Heats 2 Miles.

The Ladies Plate, will in consequence, to be run for on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, after the Maiden Stakes.

The Regulations may be had on application to the Steward.

Horses, for the above must be entered on or before the day of [illegible]

THOMAS HARRIS,
Steward.

TRICHINOPOLY RACES.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 1st and 2d MAIDENS will be closed on the [illegible] Instant.

Four Subscribers to each, or no Plate.—At present, only one Subscriber's Name received for the 1st Maiden.

Trichinopoly, Jan 8, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following WINES received from Messrs. PAXTON and CO. Wine Merchants to His Majesty, by the [illegible] ing Fleets from England, are [illegible] Counting of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, DE MONTE and CO. in Chests, half Chests, and quarter Chests, at the undermentioned Prices, viz.

CLARET,	[illegible]	[illegible]	per doz.
Ditto,	[illegible]	14	Ditto.
Ditto,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.
OLD HOCK,	[illegible]	1[illegible]	Ditto.
BARSAC,		1[illegible]	Ditto.
GRAVE,		1[illegible]	Ditto.
OLD SHERRY,		9	Ditto.

ALSO

A few dozen of CHAMPAGNE, at 20 Pagodas per dozen.

Beach Buildings, 10th January, 1812.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MALABAR COAST AND BOMBAY.

THE SHIP

MINERVA,

Of the burthen of about 1000 tons.

WHICH is expected to arrive from China about the middle of the present month, will be ready to receive freight for any of the PORTS on the MALABAR COAST and BOMBAY, after discharging her China cargo.

[illegible]

Madras, [illegible] January, 1812.

FOR SALE,
AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds,—Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds,—Passes, Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALES BY AU[illegible]TION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUB[illegible] AUCTION.

By DOBBIN & SUT[illegible]RLAND,

AT THEIR AUCTION [illegible]OOM,

On THURSDAY next, [illegible] 16th Instant,

SALE TO COMM[illegible]CE,

AT 11 o'clock,

And will positively be sold to [illegible] highest bidder,

THE FOLLO[illegible]NG

ARTIC[illegible]LES,

THE PROPE[illegible] OF A

GENTLE[illegible]AN,

RETURNING T[illegible]ROPE,

VIZ.

ONE large Mahogany [illegible] of Drawers, two Sattin wood [illegible] folding Writing Desk, one Ladies Dr[illegible] Table, two Card Tables, one large Ta[illegible] with Drawers, one Pembroke Table, one [illegible] hogany Wardrobe, one set Mahogany Di[illegible] Tables with rouned ends, three China [illegible] Stands, one small folding Table, [illegible] dozen China painted Chairs, one pair Ch[illegible] painted Conches, one Sofa with Chintz [illegible], one large Black wood Cot, one Tea[illegible] ditto, one Ladies Dressing Glass, one [illegible] swivel Swing Glass, one pair Cellaret, t[illegible]ahogany Commodes, one China Gglet, [illegible]ook Shelf, fifteen Black wood Arm Chai[illegible] Gilt Frame Mirror, [illegible] Pictures, one s[illegible] hand Piano Forte, and sundry other Ar[illegible], the particulars of which, will be [illegible] in a future Paper.

TO BE SOLD BY PUB[illegible] AUCTION,

By DOBBIN & SUT[illegible]RLAND,

AT THEIR AUCTI[illegible] ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, [illegible] Instant,

[illegible] to the highest bidder, viz.

[illegible] Men and Boy[illegible] Ladies and Gentlemens [illegible] China [illegible] six pair Silver [illegible] a few bundles of Silver Braid [illegible] six pieces of white Jean, for dress Pantal[illegible].

[illegible]

By DOBBIN & SUT[illegible]RLAND,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 16th Instant,

FOUR Carts of Excellent [illegible] at Seerwah [illegible] Hookah [illegible] and two hundred [illegible] which will positively be sold to the highest Bidde[illegible].

EXCELLENT

OLD MADEIRA.

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN AND SUTHERLAND,

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A FEW dozen of EXCELLENT OLD MADEIRA, which they are authorised to sell at [illegible] Pagodas per dozen—Ready Money.

HUNTING

AND

JOCKEY CAPS

AND

SPURS.

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN AND SUTHERLAND,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW of the above Articles, also JOCKEY WHIPS, which they will dispose of, on moderate terms, for ready money.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AT

MESSIEURS

DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND'S,

A FEW sets of Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary, of the Scotch Language, in [illegible] volumes complete.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE F[illegible]T.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they rem[illegible] the PRINTER, who will pay attention to their order; and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in or[illegible] this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, January 14, 1812.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart.

VERSUS

THE SERJEANT AT ARMS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 19.

The following were the names of the Jury sworn to try this important case:—

Samuel Abbott, Esq.	Henry Swadon, Esq.
George Dance, Esq.	George Sibree, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.	Samuel Bishop, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.	Edmund Pepys, Esq.
William Parkinson, Esq.	William Ellet, Esq.
Richard Chay, Esq.	William Inwood, Esq.

Mr. Shepherd opened the case on the part of the Plaintiff. He stated this to be an action of Trespass, by which the Plaintiff charged, that the Defendant had, by force and arms, broken and entered the Plaintiff's dwelling house, and there, [illegible] were assembled there, by force and arms [illegible] the person of the Plaintiff, and carried him [illegible] the Tower of London. The Defendant pleaded [illegible] that he was not guilty [illegible] the House of Commons was [illegible] trespass in question was [illegible] ted; that the Plaintiff was a Member of that House, and that having been guilty of [illegible] privileges of the House, they ordered the Plaintiff to be taken into custody: that the Speaker accordingly issued his Warrant for apprehending the Plaintiff, and delivered the same to the Defendant, who was the Serjeant at Arms to the House, to be by him executed, and that the Defendant having in virtue of that Warrant gone to the House of the Plaintiff, and demanded entrance, the same was refused; the Defendant in consequence forced open the Plaintiff's dwelling house, apprehended his person, and carried him to the Tower. There was a third plea of justification [illegible] the second plea the Plaintiff replied, that the Defendant had used unjust and unnecessary force and violence in the execution of the Warrant. [illegible]

[illegible]

this extraordinary and undefined power against all. If the House had indeed this power, then was their Mace not the impotent instrument which Mr. Burke supposed; but it appeared that it might be converted into an Iron Sceptre, which could break down and trample on the rights of those by whom the House was appointed. If then, as he contended was the case, the Defendant in the present action had broken into the Plaintiff's dwelling-house, and committed an assault on his person in a manner which the Law would not justify, and which there was no occasion for; then did this become a Trespass from the beginning, and that part of the transaction which might have been originally lawful became affected by the ultimate excess. He knew it would be said, that in all cases of excess the Jury would give damages according to the case, and would make a distinction between him who entered a house without any right to go in, and another who having a clear right to enter might fall into an excess after he has entered the house legally. This he did not deny, but when the claim made by the House of Commons was of so extraordinary a kind, and when the Jury saw them contending, as they probably would see them to day, that in all this the Defendant only executed the orders of the House of Commons, the Jury would see that it was a case which not only on account of the Defendant alone, but for the public at large, called for their very [illegible] serve, if they found for the Defendant, to say on what issue it was they found so, for the purpose of enabling the Plaintiff, if he should be so inclined, to raise the question of law for the consideration of the Court.

Lord Ellenborough said that would be attended to as matter of course.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd said, he was anxious to mention every thing which he thought of consequence. This was a cause of great importance, and he wished he had not been the person fixed on to conduct it. He said this, not because he felt himself weighed down by the great consequence of the House of Commons being exerted against him, but that, because, being of great importance, he wished the Worthy Baronet had selected a person of greater ability. He felt confident in saying, that no man could conduct the cause more honestly, but he knew that there were few who would [illegible]

[illegible]

let him into the room, and he would then see whether or not he was in the house.

Q. Had he any doubt in his mind? A. He did not know; and it made no matter to him: there was a back way into another house. He could not speak by guess; what he knew he would say.

Q. Did he not hear from Sir Francis that he had seen Mr. Colman? A. No. Mr. Colman and Mr. Clementson did call on Saturday morning, when the door was chained. Orders were given on Friday evening not to admit any person without violence was offered; there was no distinction of persons from the House of Commons, the order was to admit no person at all.

Q. Are you talking of Monday? A. The door was first chained on Sunday night; any body was let in on Saturday on business.

Questions from Lord Ellenborough—Was the door chained on Sunday night? A. It was at the usual time of going to bed. He had orders then on Sunday night; on Saturday morning Mr. Colman with another person called.

Q. Did he not say that Sir Francis was out of town all Friday night, and had not returned? A. He believed Sir Francis was not out of town on Friday night nor Saturday either.

Q. Did he not tell them that he was out of town? A. He did not know that he told them so. He thought he never told them that he was out of town; he believed he was not out of town, and he was sure if he believed that he was not out of town, he would not say so.

Q. On his oath, would he say that he did not tell them Sir Francis was out of town? A. He did not. Mr. Colman came again on Saturday afternoon with the other Gentleman, and both got in. On being asked if he was sure of that, he said he scarce knew him, but he had heard his name called.

Q. Will you say the person who called was Mr. Colman? A. He did not know.

Q. Was Mr. Colman refused admittance? A. Yes, late in the evening, at nine o'clock, when it was dark.

Q. Was he refused admittance at three o'clock? A. It might be he was refused then.

Q. Did you refuse him admittance between three and four o'clock? A. He did not, he refused him in the evening.

Q. No one came then in the morning? A. Any body that chose came till Saturday evening at nine o'clock. On Sunday evening the door was shut; but on Saturday any body came to the house that had bussiness.

Q. Was not the chain at the door at times on Saturday? A. Yes, at times.

Q. Was it not as early as between three and four o'clock? A. He did not know that it was.

Q. Will you swear that it was not? A. He could not swear that it either was or was not; he put it up at times when he thought it was most necessary, for the purpose of letting in whom he choose, and keeping out whom he did not choose.

Q. Did you not do it for the sake of keeping out those who came from the House of Commons? A. He kept up the chain, thinking that improper persons might be let in when he was not at the door.

Question repeated? A. No.

Q. Might not the chain be up at intervals from two o'clock, and particularly between three and four o'clock? A. Yes, it might.

Q. By whose orders? A. No particular order farther than—On Friday and Saturday, for the greatest part of the day, till the evening, there was no order for restriction, Mr. Jones Burdett gave the order; he came to him in the hall.

Q. Whom was he ordered not to let in? A. He did not know any body in particular, only Mr. Colman and the people belonging to him. This was Saturday evening, he only said the persons belonging to Mr. Colman: Mr. Jones Burdett might give the order on Saturday night. Sir Francis did not.

Q. Who did? A. The order was given in Sir Francis's presence.

Q. Who gave it? Was it the other gentleman, Mr. O'Connor? A. No—he did not think Mr. O'Connor was there at all till the Monday; he let him in on the Monday.

Q. Did he use any violence to come in? A. None in the world; he thinks he came in through Mr. Coutt's house, as the barricade was kept up but he was in the house on Monday morning—it was far from quiet without doors.

Q. Were there a great many people in the street. A. The greatest part, he believed, were soldiers; there was very little tumult till the soldiers came and stopt the street, and nobody was to pass.

Q. Did he see on Friday night the soldiers attack the houses of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Perceval, Reddish's Hotel, Mr. W. Pole, and Sir John Anstruther? He did not.

Q. Was it the soldiers who ordered off the hats of passengers, and kept huzzaing? A. He did not know that it was: there were boys and old women before the door, but that was early, before the soldiers came—there might be old men also among them.

Lord Ellenborough—What description of persons were there? Say frankly and explicitly. A. The persons who threw dirt and made a noise, were chiefly boys; they frequently have a crowd about the doors; it is a public street—he was speaking early of Friday, before the soldiers came—this was customary to take off hats before Sir Francis's door, and to shout "Sir Francis for ever!"

Q. From the Attorney-General. Might they stop me at present passing before the door? A. He believed they might. Nobody was stopped at all—the people only throw dirt at those who did not take off their hats.

Q. Was not every body pelted that did not take off their hats? A. Nobody was stopped, nobody was interrupted; they had only the chance of being pelted by the boys. This happens frequently in time of elections, which this was as like as may be. He never knew that Sir Francis came to the Drawing-room windows—he believes that he always kept out of the sight of the windows. On those three days he always avoided them.

Q. Did he know of a person from the House of Commons was turned out of Sir Francis's house on Saturday evening? A. He was out of the hall when he came in, and he ordered him out, as he had orders to let nobody in; any body they wished in could have come in another way. He fancied this was one of Mr. Colman's people, and as such turned him out. It might be about nine or ten o'clock in the evening.

Q. Did you turn out nobody at one o'clock in the forenoon? A. He only turned out one in the evening.

Q. Did he see nobody turned out? A. He did not turn out Wright or Clementson.

Q. Did he not see Mr. O'Connor turn any person out? A. He saw Mr. O'Connor between twelve and one o'clock bring a Gentleman down stairs, and part with him very politely at the door; but no person was put out.

Q. Did he not say that Mr. O'Connor was not in the house till Monday? A. He said he did not sleep in the house till Monday.

Q. Did he not say positively that he was not in the house till Monday? A. He did not say any such thing.

Lord Ellenborough.—The Court is positive as to what he said. Don't fly off from the question—nobody asked if he slept in the house? A. He might have been there on Saturday.

Q. Was he not there on Saturday? A. It must be so.

Q. Was he not there every day during Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday—would he swear that he did not see him there each of these days? A. He did not know.

Q. Did Mr. O'Connor not turn the person out of the house—was he at liberty to stay? A. No violence nor persuasion was used, he might have remained in the house if he had chosen, Mr. O'Connor showed him down with as much politeness as any other visitor.

Q. Did he hear Mr. O'Connor say nothing to him of what might be the consequence if he opened the door and told who he was? A. He did not hear, and he must have heard it if Mr. O'Connor had said so.

Q. Might he have arrested Sir Francis if he pleased and carried him away? A. He did not know.

Q. For ought that he saw or knew might he have arrested Sir Francis and carried him away? A. He did not know as to that.

Q. Perhaps you saw something outside which might have stopt him? A. He did not think any thing on the outside stopt him: Sir Francis might at any time have been carried peaceably to the Tower, without any resistance.

RE-EXAMINED FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

He said he did not know the name of the person who called on Saturday evening. He had no order from Sir Francis, or any body then, but to keep the door shut and let nobody in. He did not know his business, nor did he ask it. Military force was first employed on Saturday; he thought so, though not certain whether it was Friday or Saturday. A good many horsemen came, 20 or 30, but few infantry. He saw several people driven away by the horsemen; they beat the people away with their swords. He did not quit the house from Friday or Monday. The mob were guilty of no violence excepting pelting each other with mud, and other people also. He never denied Sir Francis between Friday and Sunday to Mr. Colman, or any body else, when he was at home. He had lived six years with Sir Francis. There was an iron door between the house of Sir Francis and the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Coutts, for the convenience of both families, which was there long before the 6th April, 1810.

Julian Lancel stated, that he was cook to Mr. Coutts; he remembered opening Sir Francis Burdett's area door on Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, to the best of his recollection, for the purpose of letting a servant maid go down for coals, and when opened the door, he saw a great many people getting over the railing in the front of Sir Francis's house; he could not tell how many, but a great many; he saw a man in plain clothes, and soldiers; when he saw them he barred the door again, and stopt in the passage inside; the soldiers had guns with them in their hands, but whether they had bayonets fixed or not, he could not tell, as he was so much frightened by them; the man in plain clothes tried to break the door; he pulled at the window, and broke down the iron bar which fastened the window shutter; they got in at that window, he could not say how many came in; some of those who got unbarred the passage door, and let in the soldiers; a great many soldiers came in and many with plain clothes besides; they went up stairs, the soldiers and others, to Sir Francis Burdett; the witness was then in the passage of Sir Francis's house; some said Sir Francis was in a coach, and he went to see if it was so, and found it was true.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

This was not long after the house was broke into; the soldiers were in the hall; he did not go to the drawing room; the soldiers did not go up; the other gentlemen went up; Mr. Coutt's family was then in Sir Francis's house, as their house was under repair; he believed it was Sunday night when none were first ordered to be let in; the witness is a Frenchman; the kitchen-maid generally goes down alone, but he went down with her to see that nobody came in; when he saw the people, he pulled her in again, and locked the door; he never [illegible] Saturday night; the iron door was not then fastened, and he did not know whether any body was let in by it or not; the porter could hear any one come in from Mr. Coutt's by this gate. He had the curiosity to see what was going on in the street before the house; he saw on Friday persons laughing and throwing dirt at those that did not like to pull off their hats before Sir Francis's; some that did not like were pelted. There was plenty of shouting all day. There were both boys and old women and young ones of all sorts. The soldiers did not mind them. He saw nothing but play—at that time the soldiers and the people seemed perfect friends, though they sometimes used to plague the people. This was during Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Friday they began not so early, but on Saturday and Sunday the noise was constant from morn to night, and from night to morn. When the two families were not at home, the iron door was open, and shut when they were at home, except when any one wanted to go from the one house to the other.

Jones Burdett Esq. stated that he was brother to Sir Francis Burdett, and was with him from Friday the 6th till Monday the 9th of April. He did not know whether Roger O'Conor at present was, though he believed he was not in this country. He first saw Mr. Colman with his brother on Friday evening. The substance of the conversation which then took place between them was, that Mr. Colman said he had come to arrest his brother, and he thinks Mr. Colman also said that he had been reprehended by the Speaker for not arresting him in the morning. He then expressed a hope that his brother would go with him. Sir Francis inquired if any body was with him. He said only himself and another gentleman. He was not sure but he might say some men were below stairs. Sir Francis said he thought the warrant was illegal, and he would not obey it. Sir Francis said this the first time he saw them together.

Q. Did you hear Sir Francis say he would go next day, or any day, to the Tower? A. He could not say he ever heard this. Mr. Colman then endeavoured to prevail on Sir Francis to go with him, but he would not. Mr. Colman seemed much distressed, and finally went away without executing his warrant. He was almost sure that Sir Francis offered the Serjeant at Arms a letter to the Speaker during the conversation. He always found the partition door between the houses open, and believes it was kept open at that time. He never went to the window to observe whether there was any riot or not, and never saw his brother go. He has heard shouting or huzzaing—not more than he had heard at Elections. He was in the room when his brother was taken. A large body of men came up stairs to the drawing-room where he was. Sir Francis asked Mr. Colman who he was, and by what authority he had come. Mr. Colman answered, he had come on a warrant from the Speaker to arrest him, and he hoped he would go, as there was a large military force to take him if he would not go. He saw no part of the military force in the room. Sir Francis, in the King's name, and in the name of the Laws, desired Mr. Colman to desist, as the warrant was not a legal warrant—he thinks something was said about the civil power of the Magistrate, but he was so much hurried and alarmed, that he could not recollect it. Mr. Colman, on Sir Francis's refusal to go, desired two men to take hold of him; there might be 20 or 30 persons in the room than; the ladies of the family were present. He followed his brother; there might be 50 soldiers in the hall. He heard nothing of any military force. He did not observe whether they had fixed bayonets or not. Sir Francis gave no orders to resist any force.

On a cross-examination—His brother received the greatest civility from Mr. Colman; he knew that Mr. Colman was desirous of accommodating his brother; he saw every thing to believe so. They had had a previous meeting, but he could only speak to that of the evening, when he thinks there was a reference to a former meeting, or rather to a former communication. Mr. Colman, he supposed, had no reason to know that Sir Francis would resist till he told him; none that he knew of.

Q. Did his brother make any appointment to meet Mr. Colman next day? Did he not tell him so? A. He remembered merely Mr. Colman saying he had been reprimanded; he never had any communication with his brother on the subject; all that he knew was from the conversation on the Friday evening. The witness then identified some letters of Sir Francis's after which the evidence for the Plaintiff closed.

The Attorney-General observed, that notwithstanding the temptations held out by many of the topics upon which his Learned Friend had dwelt, he would refrain from them. There was only one simple fact for their consideration, whether the Serjeant at Arms had called for the assistance of a military force for the purpose of raising a wanton disturbance, which, as he said, it was his object to prevent; or whether it was the effect of necessity, or at least of prudent precaution? It was no answer to him to say that a smaller force might have enabled the Serjeant to execute the warrant. The public peace was not to be risked in that manner. The Serjeant at Arms had two objects to attend to. 1st. to take such a force as would render resistance ineffectual. 2d. To have, if possible, such an overwhelming force as to take away even the hope of effectual resistance. His Learned Friend had wandered into ancient times to produce instances in which the powers of the Houses of Parliament had been abused. He would not follow him, though he meant no disrespect to him or the Court. He refrained rather out of respect for himself, for he thought it would be trifling with their time to argue that the Serjeant at Arms might take any force with him that was necessary for the execution of his warrant. That warrant he was bound to execute, and to have recourse to whatever means might be necessary for the purpose. Coming, then, to the matter which really bore upon the case, the allegation was, that the manner in which the Serjeant at Arms had executed his warrant was improper, excessive, and outrageous. The Jury would recollect that the Serjeant at Arms had first to arrest Sir Francis Burdett in his house, and then to convey him to the Tower, and it was his duty to prepare for these two objects under all the circumstances, and with this view he had collected not only a force barely sufficient to execute the warrant, but one which rendered all effectual resistance hopeless. The Jury would consider whether this was not the most prudent course, as well as the most humane. On that principle the Serjeant had acted; that it was the most prudent course the Jury, he had no doubt, would say—the Court would say that it was legal. He then commented upon the evidence, and observed that the first witness, Sir F. Burdett's porter, had bent the whole extent of his understanding to ascertain which way the questions turned, in order to answer in the way most favourable to his master. With this man's evidence he contrasted that of Mr. Jones Burdett, which was open, candid, and honourable. Passing by the evidence of the porter, and his assertion as to the admission of 150 soldiers into the house, they had it from Mr. J. Burdett that Mr. Colman had done his duty with the most gentlemanly civility, and had been anxious to afford his brother every accommodation consistent with his duty. His Learned Friend's idea, that this was a question between Sir F. Burdett and the House of Commons, was erroneous. It was a question purely between Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Colman, who had this Warrant to execute, with a discretion as to the manner. He then stated particularly the circumstances under which the Warrant was to be executed, with which the public are already acquainted. He dwelt upon the violent conduct of the mob collected before Sir Francis Burdett's house—the evidence from Sir Francis Burdett's letter to the Speaker, and other circumstances that he [illegible] to [illegible] resistance. The way in which the military had been treated, insulted, pelted, and even fired at; the proceedings of the mob in forcing passengers to take off their hats and bawl out "Burdett for ever!" and abusing all those who would not adore their idol; the fact that Sir F. Burdett had barricadoed himself in his house. It was for them to judge whether, in this situation, the conduct of the Serjeant at Arms in taking so large a force to assist him, was not merely justifiable but commendable. Even upon the case as it stood, he might rely with confidence upon their verdict; but he would not feel satisfied without laying the whole case before them. After adverting to the daring outrage contained in Sir F. Burdett's letter to the Speaker, he said, that Mr. Colman was not a man to be so easily intimidated, as to fancy danger where none existed. He spoke in the highest terms of his conduct in Portugal, & remarked that it was not likely that such a man would have been prevented from doing his duty by a parcel of boys and old women; that he was not to be beat down by a feather; and that it was only a well-founded opinion of danger that could have induced him to employ so large a force. To shew that this apprehension of danger was well-founded, he called their attention to the houses that had been attacked on Friday night before the military were brought forward—a pretty good specimen of what the mob would have done, had they not been checked. They were indeed ready for any mischief. At length the military were called out. The courage of British soldiers in the field had never been doubted, but never had their courage, to [illegible], put to a severer test. They had been insulted, aggravated, and attacked in various ways, but not a man drew his pistol or sword, without the command of his Officer. They had been pelted and fired at, and two men had been wounded, one in the thigh, and another in the jaw-bone, and the latter had been carried to the hospital for dead. Was not all this a sufficient ground for employing an overwhelming mass of force to make all resistance manifestly unavailing? The conversation between Sir F. Burdett and the Serjeant at Arms had, according to the belief of Mr. Jones Burdett, been put in writing, and if it had furnished any thing favourable to the view of the Plaintiff in this action, it would have been brought forward. What then could they conclude, but that the force employed by the Serjeant at Arms, was designed to prevent bloodshed, and to preserve the public peace, by taking away all hopes of effectual resistance? They were acquainted with the terms of this issue, and would judge whether there was any thing in the proceedings of the Serjeant at Arms to satisfy them, that the force which he had called to his assistance, was excessive or unnecessary.

Mr. Clementson, the Deputy-Serjeant at Arms, was then called, and gave an account of the transaction much the same as that already before the public. He accompanied Mr. Colman to Sir F. Burdett's house when he went the second time on Friday evening, and heard Mr. Colman say that he was come to arrest him by virtue of the Speaker's warrant. He (Mr. Clemenston) stated at the same time, that Mr. Colman had been blamed for not having executed the warrant immediately, and might lose his situation for not having done it. Sir F. said he disputed the legality of the warrant, and would resist by force, or words to that effect. Sir Francis Burdett's door was fastened by a chain; but he was admitted on Saturday, the 7th of April, at two o'clock; but the porter and two or three servants then came, and seizing him by the arm, desired him to go out. There was a mob about the house, who made a great noise, annoyed the passengers, &c. &c. &c. They could not get into the house without force, and broke open the door. Several soldiers, to the number of 50 or 60, were admitted by the area door, and ranged in the hall, while Mr. Colman and he went to the drawing-room. Sir Francis then said, it was unnecessary attempting to resist such a force, and that he delivered himself up. He was then conducted to the coach, a great mob attended them to the Tower. Mr. Colman conducted himself throughout with the greatest civility to Sir Francis Burdett.—No greater force was employed than the occasion required.

Captain Adair, Captain Davis, Colonel Ferrier, Lieutenant Kelly, and some other Officers of the Guards, who attended to keep the peace, and assist in the execution of the warrant, deposed, that the conduct of the mob was riotous, and proved them ready for any mischief, if they had not been kept in check. The conduct of the Soldiers was most exemplary. It was impossible for men to behave better in such a situation, when they were attacked with stones, bottles, and even fired at. From all they observed, a military force was [illegible] necessary, to enable the Serjeant to arrest Sir Francis Burdett in his house, and to escort him to the Tower. It was hardly possible for the civil power to have accomplished this object.

Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Burney, Magistrates of Middlesex, deposed, that the conduct of the mob was very outrageous—that the Riot Act had been read, but had produced no effect whatever. It was impossible for the Serjeant at Arms, in their opinion, to have executed the warrant without the aid of a military force. Mr. Baker said that the Serjeant had formally demanded of the Sheriffs the aid of the Civil Power, but no direct answer was given. They said they would retire and consider of it. What passed further on that head he did not know.

John Sayers, a Bow-street Officer, deposed, that the conduct of the mob had been very outrageous on the Friday evening before the military had been called out. They had proceeded to St. James's square, and broke the windows of two houses, one of which belonged to Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Reddish, of the Hotel, St. James's-street, stated that a number of persons of various descriptions came to his house, on Friday evening, and demanded Mr. Lethbridge. And being told he had gone out in the morning, and had not returned, they went away. At two o'clock next morning, however, they came and broke 50 panes of glass in his house, lamps, &c. He found in the passage several stones, that had been thrown in, but the people went away as soon as they finished that business.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, in observing upon the case, the Attorney-General admitted that the soldiers had behaved well, and that there was no want of civility on the part of Mr. Colman. But the question was, whether in breaking into the house of Sir F. Burdett to arrest him, it was necessary to have recourse to a military force, and so large a force as had actually entered? There might be a riot without, but was it proved that Sir F. B. had any thing to do with that? There was no evidence that Sir F. had given it any encouragement. Perhaps it was prudent and proper that Sir Francis should be escorted by a military force to the Tower.—But that was a question perfectly distinct from that of entering the house. The behaviour of Mr. Colman, to whose praise he was very ready to subscribe, might have conducted himself in the most courtly manner, but that was no answer to his case. He complained of the introduction of such a force into the house of his client without any necessity, nor had any thing appeared to prove the necessity. It was no excuse for this outrage upon the house of a citizen to say that Mr. Colman had behaved well in Portugal. If the great hero of Portugal (Wellington) were to employ his troops in abusing a civil process—in assailing the house of a private citizen, he should consider all his laurels as blasted. He contended that the letter of Sir Francis Burdett to the Serjeant at Arms contained no promise of submission, and that the expressions in the letter to the Speaker, that he (Sir F.) must yield to a superior force, meant nothing more than that he must give way to the authority of the House of Commons, and not that he actually intended to resist the execution of the warrant by arms. The military escort might be necessary to convey Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, but it never had been necessary for the purpose of the arrest. Adverting to a statement of Mr. Colquhoun, that a mob could not be managed without a military force, he said he was somewhat surprized at this when he considered the power confided by the law of England to Sheriffs, which was the only power for quelling riots when there was no such thing as a standing army.

Lord Ellenborough, after complimenting Mr. Serjt. Shepherd on the accurate judgment with which he had blended his zeal for the cause of his client with the decorum proper to be observed towards the Court, said that of almost all questions this was the simplest and the narrowest. The question of Privilege had already been decided by the Court, and the only question now was, whether the Serjeant at Arms in the execution of a legal warrant had done it in an improper manner. His Lordship then adverted to the evidence, from which it clearly appeared, he said, that a military force was held to be necessary both for the arrest of Sir F. Burdett, and for conveying him to the Tower. The fault of the Serjeant at Arms was not the taking an excessive force to execute the warrant, but in not having executed it with sufficient promptness.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict (in effect) for the Defendant, though from the form of the declaration there was some doubt as to the manner in which it should be entered.

PRINCE REGENT'S FETE.

"The history of our governments presents no species of *spectacle* such as we are now about to describe: it was a *chef d'œuvre* which, in splendour and variety, never, we believe, was equalled in any age or country.

"Carlton House has been considered as the *acmé* of perfection; in interior decoration it certainly has long excelled. An acknowledged judge has represented its acquirements as follows:—"Every article of furniture is uniform in its appearance, and correct in its execution; the embellishments of the apartments are classically chaste, novel, and splendid; the ornamental decorations of the walls spirited and lively; the colours of the Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, and Chinese draperies, brilliant and beautiful."

Without that *pompous pageantry* which distinguished the entertainments given by British and other Prince-

in ancient times, it contained all the elements of the completest and grandest *fête* which the ingenuity of such inimitable artists, as were employed in it, could devise.

The industry of the town, which always forms the van-guard in the army of pleasures, long since gave note of preparation. For six weeks past, the whole host of weavers, tailors, mantua makers, and milliners, have been in a state of requisition.—Architects, upholsterers, painters, carpenters, cooks, and confectioners, were levied *en masse*; and other supplies raised, to an unexampled amount, for this splendid occasion.

Bond-street, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, and the Park, were totally deserted, yesterday, except by a few females, hurrying in their carriages, from shop to shop, to purchase essences and ribbons.

Between nine and ten o'clock all the Fashionable World were in motion. The effect of such a mass of coaches and chariots, collecting from all quarters, and pouring upon the spot, may be easily conceived. The first had scarcely reached Carlton House, before the neighbouring streets, St. James's-street, Bond-street, and Piccadilly, presented a long and uninterrupted cavalcade. The line that descended St. James's-street extended from the top the whole length of Piccadilly, three lines deep. Instructions were given to coachmen to set down and take up with the horses' heads towards the Hay-market. By this arrangement, all crossing and jostling were avoided; but, from the necessary slowness of the procession, numbers abandoned their carriages, and made their way through the immense multitudes on foot. Jermyn-street, Duke-street, Bury-street, King-street (all leading to one point, namely, St. James's-square), were free of access to chairs only; they were admitted at the private eastern door in Pall-mall.

THE INTERIOR OF CARLTON HOUSE.

Having effected the first wish (an *entre safe and sound* into the Court yard), the company, big with expectation, and seeing what surpassed the most romantic ideas they could form, had the supreme felicity of finding every thing excell all possibility of conception. Passing underneath the Portico, which bears so distinguished a feature in the architecture of the front, the visitors entered the Hall of Entrance, the Grand Hall, the Octagon Hall (leading to the basement of the Great Stairs), and Great Stair-case. These are considered as *chefs d'œuvre* of the late Mr. Holland; the appropriate ornaments are bronzed, and on a pale green ground. The marble and stone floors were covered with a mixen-coloured carpet; the colours in the border were scarlet and black. In the large Hall were placed tables, with refreshments. The Octagon Hall communicated, in three directions, through magnificent arched doorways; they were decorated with scarlet draperies, each having silk gold-coloured lace, fringe, and tassels. The centre arched door communicated with

The First Anti-Room.—This apartment closed the parallel line; that is to say, the extent of the central part of the house, from the north to south, straight from the entrance door. The first object which presented itself was a most magnificent plate of English glass, 15 feet high, and broad in proportion. It was placed in the pier, and reflected the Outer-hall, &c. The draperies were of apricot broad cloth, tastefully decorated with blue and black velvet ornaments; they were continued over the glass. The seats were *Ottomans*, covered and ornamented to correspond with the curtains. In this apartment hung several Portraits of public characters, particularly the late Duke of Bedford and Lord Moira; and over the chimney-glass, in an oval frame of exquisite carving brought from Paris, the Portrait of Madame Pompadour. Turning to the right led into.

The Bow Anti-Room (which communicated with the Throne Room). This room was hung with bright crimson English damask, with rich gold mouldings. The draperies around the room were of blue satin, tastefully thrown over gold ornaments. The bow-windows were [illegible] with rich draperies [illegible] hangings, supported by elegant gold Roman military standards, eagles, and other ornaments, richly decorated with gold fringes. In the piers were placed noble glasses, with rich marble tops, and *or moulu*, in beautiful carved and gilt frames; and, in the centre window, an immensely large china vase, on a golden tripod. The chairs and sofas, richly carved, were covered with damask silk. The general style of the whole of the Room may be considered as a judicious improvement upon the old English style of furnishing. In this Room hung several beautiful specimens of cabinet pictures, by the old Masters, among them the celebrated Hay-field, by Wouvermans, lately purchased. The chimney-piece, which is of antique red marble, decorated with Chinese figures, and other ornaments finely executed in *or-moulu*, had a striking effect. There were two tables decorated in the same manner, having placed upon them the most costly *or-moulu* branches.

The Throne-Room.—This splendid apartment was hung with a rich crimson velvet with embroidered ornaments in pure gold, and most massive gold fringes and laces. The canopy, superbly carved and gilt, was surmounted by four helmets composed of real gold, having plumes of the finest white ostrich feathers, many of them 17 inches in height. On each side the canopy were magnificent antique draperies, decorated to correspond with it, and forming back grounds to two superb gold candelabras, after the antique, executed in the finest manner with Lions *couchant*, and other appropriate ornaments. Under the canopy stood a grand state chair and footstool. The compartments of the room were decorated with the richest gold ornaments on a crimson velvet ground, with draperies riched with gold fringes, *en suite*. There were two superb glasses, about 12 feet high, with oriental alabaster tables, on frames carved and gilt in the most superb style. On a chimney decorated with *or-moulu* [illegible] of the richest sculpture, was placed a large glass in a superb frame; and on the chimney piece and tables, were five French figure girandoles of *or-moulu*. In this room were no other seats than stools, gilt and covered with crimson velvet. Here were whole length portraits, in grand gold frames, of their Majesties, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of York. Through a door at one end of this room, a temporary staircase presented itself [illegible], which communicated with the Conservatory: this erection was intended as a private passage for the Prince Regent and his particular friends to pass down to the head of the tables, when supper was announced. Opposite to the Throne door, a door leading to the Throne-room being removed, and a large glass being placed in the opposite door, on the further side beyond the Throne, the whole range of candelabras, and the Throne itself, were reflected in it; and a striking *coup d'œil* was thereby produced. Keeping still to the right carried us into

The Ball Room.—This apartment was decorated with arabesque ornaments, and figures, painted in the finest style imaginable, on gold grounds, in pannels, between pilasters richly carved and gilt. The ceiling, decorated in compartments, had a very fine effect. The windows and recesses have circular tops, and they were decorated with rich blue velvet draperies, with massive gold fringes, lace, tassels, and ropes; the latter were likewise of gold. In the recesses were magnificent French Plates of looking-glasses, in gold frames, having sofas under them, richly carved, and covered with blue velvet, the chairs to suit. Before each Pilaster was placed a rich gilt pedestal, in which was seen a superb French girandole, carrying eight wax lights, executed in *or-moulu* in the most unique manner. The two chimney pieces of statuary marble, were ornamented with foliage and figured in bronze and *or moulu*, and over them were glasses in gold frames, and French candelabras, worthy of the *tout-ensemble*. The last room forms the south-western angle of the Palace; here we turned to the north, and then entered by a fine and classically ornamented door.

The Circular Dining Room.—The ceiling of this Room forms a dome, supported by large Scagliola porphyry columns, with an entablature silvered, and decorated with imitative bronze ornaments. The compartments and doors have figures and ornaments, painted in the most masterly style by Mr. Jones, in imitation of bronze, on real silver grounds; the fronts of the recesses, &c. had light blue silk draperies of an aerial tint, with silver balls; and around the room, immediately under the entablature, was a valance to helmets of blue pattern silk, on each of which a superb cut-glass star, and silver balls, appeared suspended in the intermediate spaces. In the recess, below the large window, a superb sideboard was placed, supported by bronzed griffins, and vine leaves. There were three tier of shelves, with plate-glass backs, intended and used as a *depot* for a part of the Prince Regent's magnificent service of gold plate.—In the recess opposite stood another sideboard to correspond, on bronzed chimeras, richly chased: the other ornaments were gilt rails, and branches for lights. Underneath was placed an uncommonly fine antique car, of inestimable value, standing upon bronze and brass wheels; this magnificent appendage served all the purposes of a wine cooler. The two fire places, and two compartments to correspond, are decorated with real verde antique marble slabs, in silver frames, with bronze ornaments, and chimera supporters. On each was placed two stands for lights, supported by groupes of boys, finely done in bronze. There were four chancelliers (or wool-sacks), with chimeras at the angles, covered with blue silk, decorated with solid silver fringe. The lightness of colour and style of this apartment, produced, by contrast with the splendour of the adjoining apartments, a very striking effect. The centre window being taken out, a temporary orchestra, elegantly fanciful, suddenly appeared, as if by enchantment, by the drawing up of a curtain, when the clock struck eleven. Here, by the able superintendance of Mr. Bow, a concord of sweet sounds, produced by 22 musicians, were diffused far near. Immediately opposite the band was a door communicating with the Anti-Room, likewise appropriated for dancing, and thus answering the purpose of both rooms.

The Drawing-Room.—At present used as a Council room. This magnificent structure was hung with a rich bright crimson English damask, with draperies for the windows; the circular termination of the room and the sides & the doors, and chimney glasses, were richly decorated with deep massive fringes of real gold, and crimson silks, with gold ornaments and tufts. Around the room, under the cornice were placed ornaments of a fan shape, composed of flutes of bright crimson satin, terminating with a deep gold fringe and gold gimps. In the intermediate spaces, and in the centre of each was an Apollo's head, with golden rays, finely carved; under this range were suspended rich draperies with the same rich fringe as the others. The two chimney pieces in this room excel in beauty the others; they are composed of the purest white marble, with figures of Satyrs with infants in their arms, which they seem to be warming.—The other ornaments are foliage, &c. in bronze, and *or-moulu*. These are executed by that incomparable artist, Mr Vulliamy. French plate pier, chimney glasses and candelabras. The ceiling is coved, above a rich white and gold Corinthian cornice, and it is finely decorated with trophies and other well designed ornaments, executed in the best style. All the Rooms we have already described had each a cut-glass lustre. Here were suspended five chandeliers of unrivalled beauty—the largest was by Perry and Parker; the others by Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon. The chairs and sofas were massive and finely executed, having black ornaments on gold grounds, covered with damask, decorated with black velvet, and rich silk fringes, golden tripods with cranes, and other ornaments, after the antique; French figure girandoles with *or-moulu* branches. This last apartment terminates the range from south to north, and turning eastwards the company entered.

The West Anti-Room.—This room communicated with the hall of entrance: it was decorated with superfine scarlet cloth, with draperies and black velvet ornaments, fringes, and gold cornices. Ottoman seats, sofas, and chairs, covered with scarlet, and supported by golden paws of griffins. Under a large pier glass was a Mosaic table. The walls were covered with flock paper of a drab ground, with rich mouldings, forming a very judicious ground for the pictures. Over the chimney was a whole length portrait of Louis XV. in a superb French frame; on one side was a whole length of the late Duke of Cumberland; and on the other, of the Duke of Clarence. At one end of the room was a portrait of the great Duke of Cumberland. On the other side, that of the late Duke of Rutland. Over the doors were oval portraits of George II. and Queen Caroline. The floor of this room, as well as that of the large Drawing-room adjoining, was most tastefully decorated with painted ornaments for the dancing.

The East Anti-Room.—This apartment was fitted up in a style similar to the last; but it being understood to be Col. M'Mahon's room, it was not intruded on.

In returning to the First Anti-Room, the company had again to pass through the Hall of Entrance, the Great and the Octagon Halls. From that room a door on the left conveyed us into the following suite:—

1st, The Blue Velvet-Room.—This apartment has an enriched gold cornice of singular perfection [illegible] beautiful paintings, in compartments, with rich gold ornaments; and from the chief ceiling is suspended a superb Grecian lustre, enriched with *or-moulu*.—On the walls were panels, hung with dark blue velvet and gold mouldings. Here were first-rate paintings, by old masters, and, among others, the invaluable Rembrandt, lately purchased for five thousand guineas; these pictures were suspended by rich silk gold-coloured lines, and gold tassels. On a chimney-piece highly enriched, was placed a large glass, reflecting candelabras, *or moulu*, and china ornaments placed on the mantle shelf. At each end of the room were *Buhl* cabinets. The chairs and sofas were covered with blue satin and gold. In addition to other cabinets, were two *Encoinieres*, placed on grand figure girandoles; tripod stands bearing lights, added to the brilliancy, they being equally costly and handsome. Over the windows and piers were grand draperies suspended by swans and other richly carved ornaments, with golden *fleurs-de-lis*. The fringes and lace were of gold coloured silk; underneath which were suspended white silk curtains, decorated with gold and tassels.

2. The Small Blue Velvet-Room.—In every respect the same as the preceding. The two next, which concludes the whole story, were—

The Two Temporary Rooms, at the South-eastern end.—These were solely for refreshments of tea, coffee, &c. for the accommodation exclusively of the Ladies.

The Basement Story.—The whole range of the Basement Story and the Gothic Conservatory, were appropriated to supper rooms, into which the company descended by the lower division of the Grand Staircase, into an octagon Sub-hall, most tastefully arranged as an arbour, with oak and laurel trees in the back ground, added to the foliage were a vast variety of beautiful natural flowers and plants; the whole judiciously illuminated. This passage led to.

The First Anti-Room of the lower apartments.—In this was a large side-board, furnished with a Baron of English Roast-Beef, and other substantial proofs of genuine hospitality. Behind was placed a large glass, which, reflecting the arbour, produced an enchanting effect. Turning to the left from this Anti-Room, we entered a spacious Gothic Library, adorned with handsome book-cases, filled with choice and tastefully bound books. In this Room was placed a large table, laid with sixty covers, and a splendid glass plateaux; in the centre, decorated with French biscuit ornaments, and costly articles of plate. Beyond this Room, are two spacious Rooms; they were handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and adorned with valuable paintings, having tables, with covers, for the accommodation of 100 persons, elegantly arranged. At the end of the farthest of these rooms, a mirror, reflecting the whole range, terminating with the Gothic Conservatory, illuminated, produced a wonderful spectacle of splendour and brilliancy. On returning from these rooms through the first Anti-Room, we entered the Bow-Room, from the windows of which, the communications to the Temporary Rooms were made. This apartment had a large plate of looking-glass over the chimney (opposite the Bow Room), in a rich frame of gold, reflecting the grand *vista* of the Temporary Room; and, at the end of *allée-vert* another glass (which we have before described) reflected every object *ad infinitum*. In the Bow-Room, large enamels, executed by that distinguished artist, Mr. Bone, after celebrated paintings, in beautiful frames, presented such a proof of munificence & judiciously splendid taste as does honour to the arts. From this apartment we entered the Lower Drawing-Room, which was tastefully fitted up, and enlivened by two glasses placed opposite to each other. In this apartment were hung several well-chosen cabinet pictures; and, among others, a curious view of Greenwich Park, in which are introduced portraits of Charles I. his Queen, and Courtiers, by Vandyke. The next room, the Lower Dining-Room, being long in proportion, had, at proper distances, two screens of Porphyry columns, with enriched capitals in gold. The cornice of the room was highly ornamented with gold. The glasses here reached from the ceiling to the floor; and handsome golden tripods carried vase lights. The end of this apartment communicated with the

Grand Gothic Conservatory.—By removing the spacious windows, a range of tables, extending the whole length of the Conservatory and lower Dining-Room, appeared with 119 covers for the reception of the Prince and his particular party. The centre of this table was decorated by a rivulet of running water, in which live gold and silver fish, meandering over banks of broken ground, with appropriate ornaments arranged in the happiest manner, and having Chinese bridges, pagodas, and other objects connected with the scenery. At the upper end of this table, forming a circle of larger diameter than the long table, presided the Prince Regent, assisted by his Royal brothers; and from thence his Royal Highness commanded a range of rooms, not less than 460 feet, occupied by supper-tables. At the upper end of the Conservatory, a side-board was constructed, covered with scarlet cloth, with massive antique draperies, fringed, for the reception of the most splendid service of gilt plate, perhaps in Europe.—These beautiful and costly objects, being tastefully arranged, and a large glass being placed behind the Prince, reflecting every object in the whole extent, the effect may more easily be conceived than described; it was magnificent beyond all conception. The Conservatory is an unique building, of the richest specimen of the florid Gothic, correctly executed in imitative stone, & admitting the sun to shine through the glass interstices. The exquisite symmetry & lightness of this beautiful building, at once surprised and delighted the eye. The whole range communicating with this Conservatory were decorated with scarlet cloth draperies, enriched with black velvet ornaments, and gold-coloured silk fringes; the walls were covered with plain scarlet flock paper, with gold mouldings. The whole of the supper-tables were furnished with complete sets of silver plates, dishes, and *plateaux*.

It was totally impossible, capacious as the mansion of the Prince is, to accommodate such a number of persons (2000) in the rooms of the mansion itself. From the central apartment of the lower range, on the south or garden front, proceeded a broad and lofty walk, towards the southern wall of the garden, adjoining St. James's Park, which was crossed by three similar walks, from east to west, lengthwise in the garden. All these walks were closed in by walls, and covered over by awnings made for the occasion. In each of these cross-walks were placed long supper tables, and at the end of each walk were communications to circular marquees, in which were tables containing all the necessary refreshments for the company, with space for the numerous servants and assistants in attendance. The great walk from the house southward had in it six tables, leaving those spaces quite open where the other walks crossed it. The intermediate spaces between these were lawns, which communicated to the walks by [illegible] openings. The interior sides of the walls of all these grand walks were lined with festoons of flowers, yielding the most odoriferous perfumes, and relieved by the verdant and softer beauties, that more towering plants and shrubs could bestow. The arched roofs were ornamented in the choicest manner, and from them were suspended thousands of lights, in all the different forms and fashions by which illumination can be produced.

The company, who continued to arrive from nine till half past 12, were ushered into the state rooms, and soon filled the house. The hall was crowded with Peers and Peeresses, and was made the same use of as the apartments of state.

The male part of the Nobility and Gentry were habited in court suits, many richly embroidered, or in military and naval uniforms. The waving plumage, the elegant variegated dresses, the sparkling diamonds, and, still more the native beauty and grace of the Ladies, gave a sort of enchanting perfection to the whole of this brilliant courtly exhibition. *La vielle Cour de Versailles*, with all its proud pretensions, could never have more attractively set forth the elegant fascinations of fashionable life and exalted rank.

The upper servants of his Royal Highness's household wore a rich costume of dark blue, trimmed with very broad gold lace: the others wore their State Liveries. A considerable number of the Yeomen of the Guard attended in different parts. The assistants out of livery were dressed uniformly, in black suits with white vests. Two of the bands of the Guards, in State Uniforms, played various airs throughout the night. Parties of the Foot Guards protected all the immediate avenues; and the Horse Guards were stationed in Pall-Mall, St. James's street, St. James's-square, Piccadilly, &c. Every thing was managed, with the assistance of the Police, with unexampled care and convenience.

The supper and refreshments were of the most exquisite description. The confectionary was done under the superintendence of Mr. Rebois, the Prince's Confectioner in the house, aided by Dawson and Lipsham (late Fitzwater) of Pall-mall the Prince Regent's Confectioners.

The bells rang merry peals throughout the day and at night the houses of several of the Nobility were illuminated.

The illustrious Family of the House of Bourbon entered through the Gardens about ten, when they were ushered into the Privy Council Chamber where the Prince Regent was sitting under a crimson canopy of State, surrounded by the Officers of his Household, who, on their approach, immediately rose to receive them. The French Sovereign was introduced by the Earl [illegible] as Comte de Lisle, and her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Angoulême by the Duchess of York, and the French Princes by Lord Dundas. They were received not only with the utmost respect, but with every mark of affectionate regard. The amiable daughter of Louis XVI. naturally attracted his chief attention, the exhilirating effect of which was clearly discernible on her woe-worn but interesting countenance.

To enumerate all the characters that crowded to the Mansion of Taste and this Temple of Luxury, would be to record the first Nobles of the land and the most distinguished of our Gentry. Louis XVIII. who went as the Count De Lille, was admitted at eight o'clock, and none under the rank of Peeresses sat at the Prince Regent's table, whose select company amounted to 150.

General Baron Geramb appeared in a most beautiful Hungarian dress; his orders were of diamonds of great value. His magnificence and fine [illegible] were the subject of universal remark.

It is allowed on every hand, that his Royal Highness's motive was most generous and patriotic. He was desirous of reviving the almost dormant spirit of the metropolis, and of giving a spur to the relaxed branches of national industry. In the absence of His Majesty's Court, and in the want of all foreign vent for the labours of our artisans, it was an object near the Prince's heart, to animate the manufactures of the country, and to set all those who administer to the splendours of fashion to work. True, that while the great sources of consumption are dammed up, this is but a momentary stimulus; but it is something, as it is the earnest of a happier state. And though, in the first place, it is local, and is most sensibly felt by the metropolis; yet, like the pebble that stirs the lake, the circle of its influence spreads to the utmost verge of the community.

AMERICA.

NEWHAVEN, JUNE 18.

INTERESTING.

The Committee, appointed to prefer a petition to the President of the United States, on the subject of the distressing and oppressive operation of the present existing Non-importation Law, have received Mr. Madison's answer.—With the usual avidity, we gratify the public with the earliest possible publication of the sentiments and expressions of the Executive.

TO JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of New-haven, in Connecticut, in legal Town-meeting, convened.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are in general either directly engaged in mercantile pursuits or in the occupations connected with them; in those pursuits they have embarked their fortunes, and from them they have not only derived a subsistence for themselves and families, but have furnished employment for great numbers of persons; to the mechanic they have afforded a market for the productions of his labour and skill; to the farmer for the products of his fields and, at the same time, they have essentially aided the public revenue, by duties paid on their importations.

The foreign Commerce in which your Petitioners are engaged, is principally with the British West India Islands; in conformity to the Laws of their Country, by which that trade was sanctioned, and without any suspicion that it would suddenly be prohibited, they [illegible] during the last summer and Autumn, as they have always been accustomed to do, numerous cargoes which have been sold on credit in the Islands, on an engagement to receive payment in produce when the crops come in, which they usually do in the months of March and April. The property thus received, they have been, in consequence of the Non-importation Law, prevented from bringing home; and your Petitioners have now, from this and other causes, a large amount of property in the British West India Islands, which must remain there greatly to their loss and disadvantage until that Law is repealed; in the mean time, their vessels will be useless to them, their Seamen unemployed, and commerce, once profitable and flourishing, abandoned.

Your Petitioners, while engaged in a lawful commerce, have thus suddenly, without time being allowed them to escape, been overtaken by these calamities. Under such circumstances of suffering, they very naturally enquire from whence they proceeded, and whether they were inflicted by constitutional authority? In making this enquiry, they cannot forget that one important grievance complained of at the declaration of independence was "the cutting off our trade," and that to "establish commerce" was one of the great objects intended in that memorable instrument; nor can they bring themselves to believe that in the national compact by the power "to regulate commerce" the States intended to grant power to destroy it.

Your petitioners are far from imputing to the general Legislature any but the most correct motives in passing the Non-importation Law, but the consequences of that Law are peculiarly destructive to their interests, it places them in a state of uncommon embarrassment, it ruins their property, it dries up the sources of their prosperity, and they perceive no relief except from its repeal.

If the operation of the Non-importation Law thus severe and oppressive, not only to your Petitioners, but to all persons concerned in foreign Commerce, does not present one of those "extraordinary occasions" which authorise the President to convene Congress, your Petitioners respectfully suggest, that such "occasions" may be found in the change which has taken place in our foreign relations. The President's Proclamation, and the Law in question, was founded on an engagement of the French Government to revoke the Berlin and Milan Decrees. Those decrees, now appears, have in fact, not been revoked. That power has not ceased to violate our neutral rights. She sequesters our property in her ports; she burns or sinks our vessels on the Ocean; and, what is still more difficult to comprehend, after such acts, the authors of these injuries and insults receive by law a hospitable reception in our harbours.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully solicit the President of the United States, to convene Congress as early as [illegible] constitutionally allow, in order to enable them to take the subject of this Petition into consideration, and of granting to your Petitioners such relief as the nature of the case requires.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of New-haven.

I have received, fellow citizens, the petition which you have addressed to me, representing the inconveniences experienced from the existing Non-importation Law, and soliciting that the national legislature may be speedily convened.

It is known to all, that the commerce of the United States has, for a considerable period, been greatly abridged and annoyed by edicts of the Belligerent powers, each professing retaliation only on the other; but both, violating the clearest rights of the United States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things the legislature; willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggressions of two great powers, themselves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavoured, by successive and varied regulations affecting the Commerce of the parties, to make it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress out of which the existing non-importations have grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the Belligerents should revoke its unlawful edicts, and the other should fail to do the same, our ports shall be shut to the vessels and merchandise of the latter. This provision which, like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its edicts against our trade with the other, was required by an acquiescence in the edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both. In consequence of the communication, the French Government declared that its decrees were revoked. As the British Government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeatedly signified a wish to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done; and the period allowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to British ships and merchandize. Whether the conduct of the French Government had been and will be such as to satisfy the authorised expectations of the United States; or whether the British Government may have opened, or will open the way, for the executive removal of the restrictions on our commerce with the United States, which it continues in its power to do by revoking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information, which will be received and employed by the executive, with that strict impartiality, which has been invariably maintained towards the two Belligerents.

Whatever may be the inconveniences resulting in the mean time from the non-importation act, it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the constitution; or that, whilst it was partial restriction only, and had for its object an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroying commerce; and, least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the representatives of the country and acts of a Government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another country at the expense of this.

If appeals to the justice of the Belligerents, through their interests, involve privations on our parts also, it ought to be recollected, that this in effect inseparable from every resort, by which one nation can right itself against the injustice of others.

If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or description of citizens, this also is an effect which, though always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications of customary intercourse, an equal operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restrictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different local situations and interests.

In estimating the particular measure which has been adopted by the National Councils, it may be reasonably expected, therefore, from the candour of enlightened citizens, that with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also with the difficulty of selecting the course most satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce; and that were no measure whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commerce, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given for prolonging and invigorating them.

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the Legislature may henceforward find best adapted, to support the honor or promote the interests, of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience, or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the Legislature, which it will be our duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your patriotic reflections, has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect, if it recalls your attention to the peculiar embarrassments with which the National Councils have had to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which is as necessary to their effect at home and abroad, as it is consistent with the right, and with the legitimated modes, of seeking a revisal of them. In the mode which the Town of Newhaven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that in exercising the right of freemen, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotten; and that it affords a pledge and an example which I am far from undervaluing.

I render you my respects and my friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 24, 1811.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 15, 1811.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURTS.——In my last, at page 1466, I inserted a sketch of the debate in the Honorable House, upon the subject of these courts in general, and particularly the court at Malta, where, as the reader must have seen from Ld. COCHRANE'S speech, things are carried on in a manner to stagger credulity itself. His Lordship distinctly stated, that a man at Malta had contrived to unite in his own person the two offices of *Proctor* and *Marshal*: that in this double capacity, he *advised*, *instructed*, *consulted* and *feed* himself, that he made *affidavit* that he had so consulted himself, and *extracted his own oath* for another purpose, for which also he was paid. His Lordship next spoke of some of the charges made by this man *for attendance upon himself*, and proceeded to give some instances, which, to be sure would not, and could not, gain belief, if the statement did not come from such high authority. He gives an instance of a prize which was valued at 6,000 crowns, which by the charges of the Vice Admiralty Court were reduced to 1,000 crowns. He mentioned a case where the Proctor's Bill was *taxed*, and where 60 crowns were *taken off*, but the charge of court for the trouble of taxing was 55 crowns! In short, such a scene as this was, surely, never heard of under any other system.——Lord COCHRANE moved for papers, with a view of bringing this matter regularly before parliament; but it will now be too late for the proceeding to be adopted this session, for which I am very sorry; for the matter is of such a nature that it should not be suffered to rest for a day.——No objection appears to have been made to the motion of Ld. Cochrane, but Sir JOHN NICHOLL, the king's advocate, in the Court of Admiralty, made a remark or two, which ought to be noticed.——He is reported to have said, that he had lately corresponded with the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Malta, but, that, "*having practised at the same bar with him*, he had *every reason to believe that he was a man of talents and integrity*." And, was this to be an answer to Lord Cochrane? Was this to satisfy him, or any part of the people? A mere *opinion* of the judge's talents and integrity, given by one who only *remembered* him at the same bar with himself? Was this to have any weight in opposition to the facts, the loud speaking facts, uttered by LORD COCHRANE?——But, this judge was a man of "spirit" too, alluding to his having ordered LORD COCHRANE to be imprisoned for a contempt of his court. He may be a man of spirit for any thing that I know; but, how did this show it? He knew well, that LORD COCHRANE had no power of resistance. Is there any courage, then, in [illegible]? There may be times imagined, when such an act would show courage; but, such was not the case at Malta, where the whole government must be nearly military; and where resistance was wholly out of the question. Where there was no *public* to appeal to, and where, in short, there was no more need of courage to send a man to jail than there would have been to have eat a mouthful of water melon. The transaction took place in a country where a man consults and advises and instructs and *fees himself*; and that is enough; one need say no more about it to satisfy the world, that it required no *spirit* in a judge to send a man to jail for a contempt of him.——But, Sir JOHN NICHOLL had an argument for forbearance, which he appears to have thought of great weight; namely, that the person principally aimed at by Lord Cochrane "was *absent*, and was a *judge*."——What, then, are we never to attack an absent man? If that be the case, culprits have only to keep out of the presence of those who are likely to attack them. But, how long has this been a rule of conduct? Is not the thief or the murderer attacked in his *absence*, when an information is first lodged against him? Nay, is not this the invariable march of legal proceeding? The accused is, indeed, in a subsequent stage, entitled to be confronted with his accuser; but, he is accused in his absence; and, [illegible] take care never to be present if he was guilty. Take this doctrine of Sir John Nicholl to Bow-street, and hear what would be said to it. When a gentleman comes to make oath against a thief that has stolen his watch or his purse, what would he think if the magistrate were to tell him that he could not hear him (and, of course could not grant the warrant) in the *absence* of the thief?——This brings the matter home to us at once. How, according to Sir John Nicholl's doctrine are any of the people at Malta to be accused so long as they remain there; and that they will like to remain there we may be very sure, as long as they can do what they are now doing. "*Absent!*" Why, who is ever to be attacked, then, that is out of the kingdom? Paine was outlawed; because he did not come into the Court of King's Bench to answer to charges of libel, or, rather, to receive the judgment of the Court. To be sure; but according to this new doctrine, he ought not to have been proceeded against. The Attorney General ought to have stopped 'till the party prosecuted chose to come to England again.——This doctrine is the most comfortable discovery possible for all persons in authority *abroad*; for, they have only to remain there, or be kept there, and no inquiry into their conduct is to take place. You cannot even move for their *recall*; for they are *absent*. So that as against them there appears to be *no remedy at all*, if this new doctrine is to have any weight.——The other argument, namely that the man was a *judge*, was if possible, still more objectionable. A *Judge!* And what is a judge, that his conduct is never to be questioned? Or, why should he who is by his profession, amongst the keenest of men, and who ought to be doubly scrupulous in his conduct; why is he not to be subject to accusation as well as other men? *Absent*, and a *judge!* Fine reasons truly, for a person to forbear bringing forward accusations against him. Any offence in a Judge is much greater than the same offence in a common person. People ought to be extremely watchful of them; ought never to miss accusing them, where there is good ground of accusation. They are the very public functionaries who, of all others, ought to be most carefully watched and whose conduct, when wrong, ought never to escape exposure; I, for my part, am quite astonished that any one should hold a doctrine like this. Kings, we know, *can do no wrong*; but, surely, it is not so with Judges; or, at least, the doctrine is quite new to me.——There is a law, which says that any of the Judges at home may be removed by impeachment, or by address of the two Houses of Parliament; but, how are they to be removed, if their conduct is never to be found fault of? How are they to be impeached, or to be voted out, if no one is to speak ill of them? *Judges!* Why, how many Judges have been *accused*, *tried*, *condemned*, and *executed* in England? And, why should they not, if they deserve it, as well as Bishops and Lords. One would think, from the doctrines that are afloat now-a-days, that some people thought a judge's wig a sufficient answer to all accusations. I, for my part, can discover no solid reason, nor any shew of reason, why the conduct of Judges should not be as freely canvassed as that of any other persons in public employ. They are public functionaries as well as any of the other persons appointed by the King; they are paid out of the taxes, or, in one shape or other, out of the people's money; they are paid as well as other men in public employ; they have their places for life if they behave well, and so have many other persons who are paid out of the public money; and ought they not to be *responsible* for their conduct? Ought they not to be made *answerable* for what they do, if what they do is wrong? If not, then would the government be a *despotism*; for that means a state of things, where somebody, *no matter who*, has the power of taking people's liberty, property, [illegible] they do. And, if they are responsible, how is their responsibility to be brought into activity; how is it to become *real*, except they be liable to be *accused*? Indeed, the press ought to be more watchful with regard to them, than with regard to other persons in the public employ; seeing that their actions are of more importance to the people at large than the actions of any other set of public functionaries; but, at any rate, the members of parliament ought to watch narrowly over it; and ought not to be silenced by being told that the party complained of is a *judge*.——From judges we should of course, get to justices of the peace and Police justices; and, here, what a number of irresponsible people shall we have! These justices, like the judges, are *paid* for their time and labour; but, this makes no distinction in the way of exemption from responsibility, and there is, and can be, no reason for this exemption, which will not equally well apply to the justices of the peace all through the country; and when it is so applied, and the application acted upon, we shall have arrived at a comfortable pitch. Every village will have its irresponsible person; its [illegible] as to whose conduct no man must open his lips except in the way of *praise*.——The King's advocate concluded by observing, that, as Lord Cochrane had *failed in substantiating* former charges, it might be fairly inferred that the accusations now preferred by him might possibly turn out to be unfounded. To which Sir Francis Burdett replied, that it was hard that his noble colleague should be accused of having failed in making out charges by the very person who had denied him the opportunity of proving them.——George Rose said that Lord Cochrane had failed in two former charges; and his lordship said that he had been denied the opportunity of proving them.——He certainly did *fail*; but it was in the same way that Mr Madocks failed; namely, in his endeavours to prevail upon the Honorable House to *hear his proofs*.——There can be no doubt but this subject will be revived. It cannot be suffered to rest as it is. Lord Cochrane has stated that *five millions* a year might be saved in consequence of a reform in the Admiralty Courts. George Rose said, that little or nothing could be saved. I believe Lord Cochrane; and, if any one will taken the pains to look into the public accounts of the year, I am sure, he will be of the same opinion; for there can, I think, be no doubt that one quarter part of the whole expence of the Navy might be saved, by the adoption of proper regulations relating to prizes.